

PROBABLE FIGHT ON TOBACCO ALARMING

Reformers Believed to Be Planning Campaign Similar to That Against Liquor.

SOME REASONS STATED

Organ of Liquor Trade Says 1,400,000 Acres Land Is Wasted Every Year Growing Tobacco.

Will a tobacco crusade follow the successful effort to dislodge liquor? Serious thought is now being given by reformers to this matter. A summary of the country's press is given here on the subject, the enlightening article being taken from the Literary Digest:

Although "the creaking tumbrel which carted King Alcohol to the gallows has been turned around and started back after Lady Nicotin," as the Cincinnati Times-Star observes, newspapers cognizant of the tremendous and increasing demand for tobacco in both civil and military life do not seem to think that her Ladyship needs to prepare at once for execution. "The Nineteenth Amendment that will tear away so many valuable lives from the dragon-clutch of the Tobacco Devil is," the Pittsburg Leader is confident, still "far, far in the peaceful future." "A match, please!" is one editor's cheerful way of dismissing the idea that he may soon be deprived by law of his cherished cigar.

Yet a leading antagonist of the tobacco habit warns us that "the anti-nicotine crusade is not to be considered with levity." The New York Evening World agrees that "it's no joke"; the crusade "is, on the contrary, to be considered with profound seriousness as a warning of the tragic extremes of anemia and palsy with which the robust institutions of the country are menaced since it became possible to write sumptuary laws into the Constitution." Such a dynamic personage as Billy Sunday is reported to have said: "Prohibition is won; now for tobacco." Press writers note the growth of such organizations as the No-Tobacco League and anti-tobacco activity on the part of certain leaders in such influential and militant bodies as the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Prof. F. W. Roman, author of the booklet, "Nicotin Next," is quoted as saying that the "evils of tobacco are greater than those of liquor." The Washington Post takes pains to caution its leaders in particular not to laugh at the anti-cigarette movement, for "anti-cigarette leagues have been formed in several states, among them Ohio, and the number is growing." Anti-cigarette laws in some western states have, it is admitted, failed of enforcement. The Rochester Herald quotes a feminine campaigner against the tobacco habit as saying "the fight against the cigaret will be harder than that against gambling, swearing and other evils, because many women as well as men indulge in cigarets." But past failures and the new additions to the ranks of the smokers have only stirred up the foes of tobacco to greater zeal. The Deseret News speaking for the dominant religious body in Utah, praises Colorado Presbyterians for declaring for the national prohibition of cigarets and predicts, "in view of the success of the fight against the liquor traffic that the same measure of success against the despicable and deadly cigaret will eventually be chronicled." Anti-tobacco workers have been especially active in Indiana where a bill has been introduced in the legislature to make any tobacco user ineligible to public office. One member of this legislature has voiced his sentiments in a speech quoted in the daily papers:

"Smoking in all public places, including depots, all places where people have to go to conduct business as stores, barber-shops and offices and in the streets where people have to pass, should be absolutely prohibited; not merely to the extent of imposing a little fine, in which the state becomes a partner in the

HARDING WANTS PEACE TO BE MADE PROMPTLY

Says Delay Leads Toward Bolshevism He Regrets Secrecy at the Peace Conference.

Washington, April 3.—Senator Harding, of Ohio, Republican, in a statement urged the necessity for a prompt peace settlement, declaring it was "impossible longer to ignore the serious concern of our people over delayed peace."

"The delay and the drift have carried us apparently to a recognition of the bolshevist destroyers in Russia," Senator Harding stated. "Not only is bolshevist destructiveness to be countenanced in fallen Russia but the world will awaken pretty soon to the fact that Germany is dominant there and has expanded infinitely more through revolution and delay than it was expected to accomplish by force of arms."

Senator Harding declared that the secrecy surrounding the consideration of the proposed league of nations plan in Paris was "regrettable."

"The original draft is doomed here if not buried at Paris," he said. "It is regrettable that we know so little."

PASTOR ACCEPTS CALL TO FORT MILL CHURCH

Rev. J. B. Black, of Elizabeth City, N. C., Will Come to the Fort Mill Presbyterian Church.

Fort Mill, April 1.—A communication has been received by officers of the Fort Mill Presbyterian church from the Rev. J. B. Black of Elizabeth City, N. C., in which he announces his decision to accept the unanimous call recently extended to him by the local church to come here and take charge of the pastoral work. He expects to reach Fort Mill about May 1.

The local church has been without a pastor since last July when it was made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. K. Timmons who had accepted the presidency of Stillman institute at Tuscaloosa, Ala. During the past nine months the pulpit has been filled almost regularly by temporary supply and the fact that the congregation has fully met the assessment of Bethel Presbytery in the three million dollar campaign for benevolences is an indication that there has been no lack of interest in the affairs of the church during the interim.

The Rev. W. M. McPheeters, D. D., of Columbia Theological Seminary presided at the congregational meeting which was held March 16, and at the meeting the board of deacons was authorized to dispose of the manse which is an old building and undesirably located and erect a new modern building which will probably be located on the church grounds.

PROHIBITION AGENTS ARE HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Men Charged With Murdering Alleged Bootleggers Are Placed in Fredericksburg, Va., Jail.

Woodstock, Va., April 3.—Four Virginia state prohibition agents, charged with murdering Lawrence D. Hudson and Raymond Shackelford, alleged bootleggers killed near here last week, were held without bail for the grand jury after a hearing here before a magistrate.

The accused, Harry F. Sweet, J. H. Sullivan, W. C. Hall and W. M. Dunlevy, were ordered taken to the Fredericksburg jail, under protection of the Richmond militia company, which had stood guard in and about the court house during the hearing.

MUST NOT HANG KAISER'S PICTURE IN SCHOOLS

Berlin, April 3.—All the Prussian district and provisional school authorities have been notified by Herr Haenisch, the minister of religion and education, that pictures of former Emperor William and the former crown prince may no longer be hung in the schoolrooms.

The order originates from an incident in an east Prussian school, where the teacher put ex-Emperor William's picture in an attic after the revolution, but was ordered by the authorities to hang it up again, whereupon he entered a protest.

"THUGS IN GUISE OF OFFICERS" HE SAYS

Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., Enters Protest at Searching of Trains in Virginia.

ENTER PULLMAN BERTHS

Even Those Occupied By Ladies Not Immune from Searchlights and Pistols of Prohibition Agents.

Richmond, April 3.—Charging that "thugs in the guise of officers," searching for whiskey in Pullman cars of trains passing through Virginia, do not hesitate to invade the sleeping quarters of respectable women, flashing in their faces searchlights and revolvers, P. Q. Moore, mayor of Wilmington, N. C., has written to W. D. Hines, director general of railroads at Washington, requesting protection from the federal government against alleged outrages perpetrated by prohibition agents in Virginia on the traveling public.

The letter from Mayor Moore was turned over by Director General Hines to John Barton Payne, general counsel for the railroad administration, who, under date of March 25, communicated with Governor Davis, enclosing a copy of Mayor Moore's letter. "Nothing is doing so much to injure the good name of Virginia," writes Mr. Payne, "as the conduct of the prohibition officers."

In his letter to Director General Hines, Mayor Moore enclosed a newspaper clipping, supporting, presumably, the charges made by himself. In his letter he not only accused prohibition agents, or men masquerading as such in Virginia of outraging the feelings of women patrons of sleeping cars, but bluntly charged that women were having their luggage rifled by thieves, who stole what met their fancy from satchels and grips.

"These dastardly acts are perpetrated, I understand, between Washington and the North Carolina line," the letter reads. "There was a time when the good women of our city and nation felt secure while traveling upon a Pullman car, but the time is now here when they must have a protector while occupying a berth upon lines controlled by the great United States government. My state and city enforce the prohibition law, but we do not permit men, God save the mark, to violate the sanctity of the home or sleeping quarters of the womanhood of the land!"

The newspaper clipping enclosed by Mayor Moore to Director General Hines, was not contained in the communication from Payne to Governor Davis.

Governor Davis has written to the Rev. Sidney Peters, state prohibition commissioner, enclosing copies of the letter from Mayor Moore and Payne, calling upon the Virginia commissioner to enjoin upon his men the necessity of acting within their legal authority, and that they "be peculiarly tactful when dealing with women."

MAYOR OF BALTIMORE LOSES IN THE PRIMARY

Democrats Nominate G. W. Williams "Wet" Candidates Win for Most of Other Municipal Offices.

Baltimore, April 3.—George W. Williams defeated Mayor James H. Preston for the nomination for mayor in a warmly contested Democratic primary election yesterday for a third term. The vote was, Williams, 24,428; Preston, 20,587. Preston's running mates, J. Barry Mahool, for president second branch council, and James F. Thrift, for comptroller, were defeated by still greater majorities. They had refused to declare their position on the prohibition question. Howard Bryant was nominated for council president and Joseph Smith for comptroller. Every candidate for nomination for city offices and councils with two or three exceptions, who did not declare himself "wet" was defeated. William F. Broening, Republican candidate for mayor, had no opposition. The city election will be held May 6.

JAPS WILLING JOIN IF MADE EQUALS

Baron Makino Issues Statement Outlining the Position of Japan as to League.

ASK FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

Says No Asiatic Nation Could Be Happy in League With Racial Discriminations in Favor of Others.

Paris, April 3.—Baron Makino, head of the Japanese peace delegation, in a statement on the position of Japan, said:

"You ask me for a plain and frank statement of the position of Japan. Well, I am tempted to ask you a question in reply:

"Do you think it possible for me to say anything that will not be wilfully distorted and misrepresented by those who have long and persistently sought to clog the efforts of my country. To ascribe to her motives she has never had and to malign her at every turn? Let us see.

"As to the United States, Japan has a very sincere regard.

"We owe to her our place in the world, that is to say, the civilized world. Perhaps I should not altogether agree to that phrase, because you know and every one should know, that Japan has enjoyed a civilization all her own for many ages. It was a civilization born of the highest sense of honor."

"You will note here that America was the first country to agree to make a treaty with us abolishing extra-territoriality. You must remember that we did not ask to join this first league of nations. We were forced to do so. Perry came to us with naval power and forces to compel us to open Japan to intercourse with the western world.

"We yielded and I am glad, as is Japan that we did yield, because it has been of great benefit to our country.

"And now we are asked a second time to join a league of nations. But how? As equals? If so we are ready. We want to consider with the greatest care the interests of all our associate nations in such a league, because by no other policy can the league of nations succeed.

"No Asiatic nation could be happy in a league of nations in which sharp racial discrimination is maintained. While we feel very keenly on this point our precise position must not be misunderstood nor misrepresented.

"We are not too proud to fight but we are too proud to accept a place of admitted inferiority in dealing with one or more associate nations. We want nothing but simple justice. We are glad to join the league of nations and do our full share in the maintenance of the world's peace and order and the reign of justice for all peoples.

"We do not wish to impose our laboring classes as immigrants upon any of our associate countries. We recognize that this question is one with which each nation must deal individually and we have voluntarily shown our good faith by our observance of the so-called gentlemen's agreement with the United States and this notwithstanding that the principle is in direct contravention of the measures adopted by the western powers in forcing the door of our hermit kingdom.

"We do not object to the proviso suggested by Elihu Root safeguarding his country on the subject of international administration. His proposition applies alike to all countries. We want no special privileges.

"What we do say and feel is that we are entitled to a frank and open admission by the allies with whom we have fought and will fight for a free and civilized world and beside whose sons our men have died, that the principle of equality and justice is a fundamental tenet of the league.

"We see difficulties in the way of a permanent and successful operation of this league of nations unless the contracting parties enter it with mutual respect. Marriages of convenience too often breed distrust and discord rather than contentment."

ITALY DEMANDS ACTION ON FRONTIER QUESTION

Orlando Insists That Italian Frontier Be Fixed When French Frontier Is.

Paris, April 3.—Settlement of Italy's frontier question contemporaneously with that of France was insisted upon by Premier Orlando at a conference with President Wilson just before the council of four convened to discuss the Italian frontier question. The Italian premier asked the President whether he did not think it advisable to have an informal exchange of views on the Italian problem, especially as regards the Adriatic, before it is presented to the council. The President replied that he shared this view, but owing to pressure of work had been unable to personally study the Italian question. However, he promised to do so.

Premier Orlando's suggestion at a simultaneous settlement of the frontier questions involved a joint peace with Austria, a plan which is favored by the American delegation, provided it does not cause too much delay. In this connection, the American boundaries commission expects this week to conclude all boundaries including those of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

28 NURSES LEAVE THE REX HOSPITAL, RALEIGH

They Claim That the Food They Were Given Was Not Good; Trustees Fail to Act and They Quit.

Raleigh, N. C., April 3.—Twenty-eight nurses at Rex hospital here—all of them, in fact, except the private nurses and four probation nurses—left that institution in a body and the hospital has been so disrupted that negro nurses, it is said, will be employed for the present at least. Several of the nurses who quit the hospital this evening are from Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Statesville, and they left for their home towns.

It is said that the trouble at the hospital was over the food furnished the nurses. The nurses claim it is not good and have complained about it for some time. It seems that there was a meeting of the trustees, when the matter was taken up and a bill of fare handed them for their inspection. The fare seemed all right and no action was taken by the trustees. The nurses claim, however, that the fare as shown on the bill is not what they have been getting and as a result of the failure of the trustees to act the 28 nurses left the hospital this evening.

MR. BAKER TO START ON TRIP OVERSEAS MONDAY

He Will Go to France to Direct the Liquidation of the Army's Affairs There.

Washington, April 3.—Secretary Baker will sail from New York next Monday on the transport Leviathan for France to attend meetings of the American liquidation commission and to direct winding up the affairs of the American army in France. Mr. Baker will be accompanied by C. W. Cuthell, the war department's representative on the board considering inter-allied claims growing out of the co-operation of the various belligerents and Stanley King, his private secretary.

Mr. Baker in announcing the date of his sailing said his stay abroad would be brief. He explained that his intention was to return as soon as the conferences with the arbitration board had been concluded and he had made a few necessary inspections. The secretary said he had not decided whether he would visit the army of occupation.

FRENCH DO NOT LIKE IDEA OF INDEFINITE INDEMNITY

Paris, April 3.—The proposal that the French indemnity from Germany be merely defined instead of calculated in the preliminary peace treaty is attacked by several newspapers. Some of them declare that this method would raise endless difficulties between financiers and between France and Germany.

The Journal even fears that such a settlement would pave the way to a new war rather than to peace.

POSTAL PRESIDENT MAKES STATEMENT

Will Maintain Old Rates if Telegraph Lines are Restored to Owners.

HE CHARGES BAD FAITH

Says Burleson Has Agreed to Pay Western Union Too Much and Raises Tolls to Get the Money.

New York, April 3.—Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company, being asked regarding the increase in the telegraph rates which went into effect Tuesday by order of Postmaster-General Burleson would return its lines to the Postal Telegraph and Cable company at once that that company would restore the old telegraph rates at once. Mr. Mackay's interview was as follows:

"The total telegraph business of the country is approximately \$80,000,000. This 20 per cent increase ordered by Mr. Burleson means an increase of \$16,000,000 to the telegraph users. That it is absolutely unnecessary to increase telegraph rates is shown by the fact that the representatives of the postmaster general now found we have been able to hold up our earnings and profits to expectations and those earnings and profits for the year commencing July 31, 1918, (the date when the government claims to have taken control) will be more than twice the compensation which Mr. Burleson has given our company during the six months ending January 31, we have earned more than the compensation awarded to us by Postmaster-General Burleson for a whole year. If we had been allowed to keep our property and operate it we would not have thought of raising the rates and there would not have been the slightest occasion for raising the rates. The fact is that Mr. Burleson has agreed to pay the Western Union more than he should have agreed to and in order to realize that amount he has to raise the rates. A second reason is that the Western Union Telegraph company is not administered carefully and economically. Even now when the government is supposed to be in control of both companies the Western Union has a horde of solicitors running around trying to get business away from the Postal. These solicitors do not create any telegraph business and are as useless as would be solicitors for a street railway.

The receipts and expenditures of the Postal system as administered by our own staff even since the government assumed to take control, August 1, 1918, show there has been no such material changes as to require or even justify an increase in rates. The receipts and expenditures of the Western Union, however, as we gather from their reports, tell a different story and that is why I say I believe the trouble is due first to the fact that Mr. Burleson agreed and, second, to the fact that the Western Union is not administered carefully and economically.

"What Mr. Burleson intends to do with the profits which he is taking away from us we do not know. We do know that if we had been left alone there would have been no increase in rates and no loss of profits to us. As it is now, the Western Union is ahead of the game, but the public loses \$16,000,000 a year and we lose about \$2,000,000, under Mr. Burleson's award to us. Our profits from August 1, 1918, to August 14, 1919, will apparently be at least \$3,680,000 without any of the increased rates and yet Mr. Burleson proposes to allow us only \$1,680,000 of this amount. In other words, Mr. Burleson gives us \$1,680,000 and keeps \$2,000,000 of our profits and also keeps all of these increased rates which our property may earn. This is what I call a 'raw deal.'

"If Mr. Burleson will return our lines to us at once we will carry on the telegraph business at the old rates at once. This certainly is a fair proposition and should appeal to the American public who are paying the increased telegraph rates."